

The Anaconda Standard.

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ANACONDA, MONTANA. FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1892.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CASH CLOTHING CONCERN.

45 EAST PARK ST., BUTTE.

After the Battle.

After the great sale of the past two weeks, during which time we confidently assert that we have sold more clothing and overcoats than any other two houses in Butte, it is but natural that we should have a great many odds and ends on hand. We will not, however, ask you full price for them, but will put the knife into them deeper than ever. There are amongst them goods of all kinds and descriptions that are worth fully double what we ask for them. Remember that they are not old and shabby goods, but all new, only having been purchased early last November when we opened. They are also as good to you as if we had a full line of each kind, but being odds with us they must go, and at prices are an object they will go.

Men's Suits.

In addition to the goods already spoken of we have a number of lines of cheap suits which we will sell at special prices this week, amongst which is a good dark brown union at \$4.75, reduced from \$7, and a steel-gray check at \$3.50, reduced from \$6. These are really cheap goods and if you want a working suit that will give you satisfaction for the amount of money invested, come in and see us and we will rig you out. We have also lines at \$5, \$6 and \$7, cut from double the money, which are splendid value. They are all wool and fast color which is something that no other house can do. In pants we have an endless variety. We have a number of pants out of suits sold at \$20 and \$25, the coat and vest being sold, that we now offer at from \$3 to \$4.50, just half of what they are worth.

Gents' Furnishings

Even at this late date we have been compelled to replenish our stock of underwear owing to our enormous sales lately even at this the dull season of the year. We are surprised to hear on all sides complaints of dull business, and we can only draw the conclusion that the reason our sales are so large is due to the fact that people begin to realize that a strictly cash store can and does sell goods at a smaller profit than a six-months-time store. Our sales in this department have been very large and as we have a large stock on the way we must clean out what we have before they arrive. We are still offering the great \$2 suits and will state that if you want them you had better grab them quick before they are all gone.

CASH CLOTHING CONCERN

45 EAST PARK ST., BUTTE.

WOUNDED KNEE CREEK

The Secretary of War Makes Public the Report of the Investigation.

COL. FORSYTHE SUSTAINED

Contrary to the Advice of General Miles Who Said the Commanding Officer Was Warned of Treachery.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The secretary of war to-day made public a report of the investigation of the battle of Wounded Knee, particularly with reference to Colonel Forsythe's conduct on that occasion. The record of the court of inquiry is endorsed by Major General Miles, under date of Chicago, January 31. He says in part: "Colonel Forsythe had received repeated warnings as to the desperate and deceitful character of Big Foot's band of Indians, and repeated orders as to the exercise of constant vigilance to guard against surprise or disaster under all circumstances. These warnings and orders were unheeded and disregarded by Colonel Forsythe. He had been warned that this particular band contained many of the most desperate and deceitful characters of the Sioux nation, and the religious excitement made them peculiarly dangerous. Under these circumstances the apparent indifference and security of the officer in command of the troops at Wounded Knee is incomprehensible and inexcusable. Not a single company was so disposed as to deliver its fire upon the warriors without endangering the lives of some of their own comrades. It is difficult to conceive how a worse disposition of troops could be made."

The testimony goes to show that the troops were forced to withhold their fire, leaving the brunt of the affair to fall upon two companies, until such warriors as had not been killed, broke through or overpowered the small force directly about them and reached the camp occupied by the women and children. The battery of four Hotchkiss guns had, until then, been useless, the friction primers having been removed from the guns by order of the captain commanding the battery, lest the gunners might in their excitement discharge the pieces and destroy their own comrades. These guns were now opened upon the Indian camp, even at that time placing in peril troops C and D of the Seventh cavalry, which were obliged to retreat for some distance owing to the fire from these guns from small arms of other portions of the command. The fact that a large number of the 106 warriors were without firearms when the outbreak occurred is shown by the evidence that forty-eight guns had been taken from the tepees, and a personal search of twenty or more warriors resulted in finding them unarmed. This fact, taken in connection with the extremely injudicious disposition of the troops and the large number of casualties among them, constrains the belief that some casualties were suffered at the hands of our own men. The fatal disposition of the troops was such as at the outset to counteract in a great measure the immense disparity of strength and would have been inexcusable in the face of an armed and desperate foe, even had no special warnings and orders been received from a higher authority. I can only partially account for the singular apathy and neglect of Col. Forsythe upon the theory of his indifference to and contempt for repeated and urgent warnings and orders received by him from the division commander, or by his incompetence and entire inexperience in the responsibility of exercising a command where judgment and discretion are required."

"I also forward herewith the report of Captain Baldwin, of the Fifth infantry, concerning finding the bodies of women and children three miles from the scene of the engagement on Wounded Knee creek. This report indicates the nature of some of the results of the unfortunate affair, results which are viewed with the strongest disapproval by the undersigned."

General Schofield submitted the case to the secretary of war, with the endorsement that the interests of the service do not demand a longer continuance of Colonel Forsythe's suspension. In his judgment the conduct of the regiment was well worthy of the commendation bestowed upon it by him in his first telegram after the engagement."

In the returning papers to the major general commanding, the secretary reviews the testimony as to the surrender of the Indians on the sultry character of the battle. He says it was manifestly imprudent to permit the escape of these desperadoes during the process of disarming. The troops appeared to have been well disposed to prevent an outbreak which was not and could hardly have been anticipated in dealing with the Indians. The secretary says: "Nothing illustrates the madness of the outbreak more forcibly than the fact that their first fire was so directed that every shot that did hit the soldiers must have gone through their own village. There is little doubt the first killing of women and children was by this first fire of Indians themselves. They then made a rush to break through and around the flanks of Troop K, commanded by the gallant Captain Wallace, and reached their arms with the squaws, and continued firing from among their own women and children, and when they started from their camp their women and children were mingled with them. The women and children were never away from the immediate company of the men after the latter broke from the circle. Many of them, men and women, got on their ponies and it is impossible to distinguish a buck from a squaw a little distance when mounted. The men fired from among the women and children in their retreat. Cautions were repeatedly given by both officers and non-commissioned officers not to shoot squaws or children and the men were cautioned individually that such and such Indians

were squaws. The firing of the troops was entirely directed on the men in the circle and in a direction opposite from the tepees until the Indians, after their break, mingled with their women and children, thus exposing them to the fire of the troops and as a consequence some were unavoidably killed and wounded, a fact universally regretted by the officers and men of the Seventh cavalry. This unfortunate phase of the affair grew out of circumstances for which the Indians themselves were entirely responsible. Major Whiteside emphatically declares at least fifty shots were fired by the Indians before the troops returned the fire. Several special instances of humanity in saving of the women and children were noted."

No doubt the position of the troops made it necessary for some of them to withhold fire for a time in order not to endanger the lives of comrades, but both Major Kent and Captain Baldwin concur in finding the evidence fails to establish a single man of Colonel Forsythe's command was killed or wounded by his fellows. This fact, and indeed the conduct of both officers and men through the whole affair, demonstrates an exceedingly satisfactory state of discipline in the Seventh cavalry. Their behavior was characterized by skill, coolness, discretion and forbearance, and reflects the highest possible credit upon the regiment, which sustained the loss of one officer and 25 enlisted men killed and three officers and 32 enlisted men wounded. The situation at Wounded Knee creek was a very unusual and very difficult one, far more difficult than involved in an ordinary battle, where the only question is that of gaining a victory without an effort to save the lives of the enemy. It is easy to make plans when we look backward, but in the light of actual conditions as they appeared to the commanding officer, there does not seem to be anything in the arrangement of troops requiring adverse criticism on the part of the department. I therefore approve of the endorsement of the major-general commanding that the interests of the military service do not demand any further proceedings in this case."

By the direction of the president, Colonel Forsythe will resume the command of his regiment."

THE DYNAMITE PLOT.

Dewar Was to be Paid for His Work in Whiskey Trust Stock.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—It developed to-day that it was about January 10 when Gibson delivered the explosive to Dewar and Gibson has been daily expecting to hear of the carrying out of his plot. Since the 10th Gibson has written several letters to Dewar and sent him several telegrams. All these are in possession of the authorities.

Of these Solicitor Hart says: "He frequently admonished Dewar that he was not using the despatch he ought to in the matter. Last Monday the department dictated a decoy letter to Gibson, having Dewar write it. The letter was to the effect that he (Dewar) had made several attempts to carry out the plot but failed on account of the liquid. He said he thought it had lost its virtue. He instructed Gibson to come to Chicago Wednesday and bring a new bottle of stuff. He also told him to bring evidence that he intended to pay for the job. Gibson answered by a telegram that he would come to Chicago Wednesday morning. He did so and was arrested."

The contents of the grip were a shirt, a few collars, a bottle of liquid and 100 shares of whiskey trust stock assigned to Dewar. There was a deal to pay Dewar with stock of the trust, and he evidently brought the bonds to show Dewar and spur him on to the deed."

A morning paper has the following telegram from Washington: President Garret of the whiskey trust is inclined to be skeptical about the reports of the arrest of Gibson, the secretary for conspiracy and has telegraphed to Chicago for facts. He knows nothing Gibson did thought the case has probably been made over some trivial matter. He is certain nothing was done which could in any way involve the trust whatever Gibson's individual action might have been. Dr. Rush, who is also connected with the trust, thought it likely that the whole business was a repetition of the dynamite scare in Shufeldt's distillery two or three years ago and perhaps the work of somebody's imagination. Possibly Gibson has been doing some loose talking without meaning anything by it. But if he had been trying to bribe anybody to commit an unlawful act Dr. Rush said the officers of the trust wanted to know if as they did not encourage that kind of work."

United States District Attorney Mitchell says the only offense under the federal statutes for which Gibson can be tried is for offering a bribe to a federal officer. The extreme penalty for this is three years' imprisonment. There are several state laws under which he can be indicted, but after a conference with the state's attorney to-day, it was decided the state would not meddle with the case until the federal government had finished its prosecution."

Floods in the South.
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 12.—The Tennessee river passed the danger line, 36 feet, and is still rising steadily. Thousands of logs drifted past from the wreck of the boom at London, entailing a loss of more than \$40,000. The stream is almost out of its banks, and people in the low places on the north side are taking shelter elsewhere. A big rise is coming down from the headwaters."

Miners Will Strike for Eight Hours.
COLUMBUS, Feb. 12.—The National Miners' convention adopted a resolution that all miners and mine workers of the United States strike for an eight-hour day May 1 next, and that no miner remain in a mine longer than eight hours."

Death of a Freak.
MASON CITY, Iowa, Feb. 12.—Guy Jewett, son of Representative Jewett of Iowa, who for a number of years has been a museum wonder, is dead. He was 30 years of age and weighed 740 pounds."

POWER IN HARD LUCK

Gorman Had the Commodore on Nettles in the Senate Yesterday.

THE FORT MAGINNIS BILL.

A Provision About the Granting of Land Criticized—Cleveland's Letter Condemned By Democrats Generally.

Special to the Standard.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Cleveland's letter on silver has kicked up a great fuss here. While it is generally condemned by democrats there are still some democrats insisting that in spite of it he will be the candidate in 1892. All of the democratic senators who have been interviewed to-day throw him over as out of the question for the nomination. The eastern democrats and the eastern republicans are nearly all agreed that the letter will make Cleveland stronger in the east and middle states than he has ever been."

Power played to hard luck for awhile in the senate yesterday. He secured an opportunity to call up the bill to dispose of the Fort Maginnis reservation, and it was read and amended. Then Cockrell criticized a provision about the granting of land and a discussion, very provoking to Mr. Power, took place. Mr. Gorman produced a protest he had received from Montana against the passage of the bill, and in spite of Power's objection and at Gorman's request the bill was laid aside. Power talked Gorman out of his opposition after awhile, and late in the afternoon the bill was passed."

Louis Borhe is the postmaster at the new office of Stearns, Lewis and Clarke county."

CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

Prominent Democrats Think the Epistle Makes His Candidacy Illicitious.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Ex-President Cleveland's letter against free coinage of silver was the subject of general talk here to-day. A number of democratic members were interviewed on the subject. Messrs. Goodnight of Kentucky, Edmunds of Virginia, McLammy of North Carolina, Fithian of Illinois, Owens of Ohio, Foreman of Illinois, Stewart of Texas, Stone of Kentucky and some others, expressed in different ways the belief that the letter would seriously injure Cleveland's chances of renomination."

Bryant of Indiana, says: "It is a long time before the next democratic convention."

Wheeler of Texas: "If the democratic party stands by its platform, it will result in an irreconcilable difference between it and Cleveland."

Wheeler of Alabama: "It would have been better if Cleveland had written a letter declining the nomination."

Wiley of New York: "The letter will help Cleveland in New York. I think the sentiment of the country is changing to his position."

Breckenridge of Kentucky: "I believe Cleveland will be the next president of the United States."

Kerr of Pennsylvania: "The chairmen of the democratic state committees of the West, South and Southwest cannot support Cleveland after that letter. It will, however, help him in Pennsylvania."

Bland: "Every one must see that Cleveland has made a mistake. His letter makes his candidacy ridiculous. He will have no following west of the Alleghenies."

DENVER, Col., Feb. 12.—The Rocky Mountain News, in an editorial on Cleveland's letter, says, in part: "There is nothing left for the free coinage democrats of the country but to organize to defeat Mr. Cleveland's nomination. It can be and should be done, as it can and will be done."

RIOTING AND BLOODSHED.

Special Policemen Rush on a Crowd Flourishing Revolvers in the Air.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 12.—There was rioting and bloodshed at Clark's thread mills this evening when the non-union spinners quit work. They were carried over the river, and when they landed on the Kearney side, they were met by a throng of 2,000 men, women and children. A bomb was thrown, and the special police attempted to rush on the crowd. Chief Turnbull, of the Kearney police, ordered the specials back, and they retired. Immediately after a woman threw another stone, and the specials then rushed upon the crowd flourishing revolvers and shooting in the air. The crowd surged back, but flung a shower of stones which crashed through the mill windows. Yelling and window breaking kept up until the tumult attracted hundreds of people from Newark. For half a mile along the river front there stretched a mass of humanity. Men inside the mill played a line of hose out, and wet the crowd. This made the rioters more angry and the window smashing went on. Several girls were crushed, and one badly elbowed. Willie Richmond, aged 9, was shot through the foot by a special officer. With the darkness by a crowd dispersed. There is scarcely one whole window in the mill. It is thought there will be a worse riot to-morrow and the probabilities are that the militia will be called out."

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

What is Going on in and Around the National Capitol.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The house committee on foreign affairs agreed, though not unanimously, to report to the house, with some modifications, the bill to incorporate the Pacific Cable company. The principal change made in the bill was to reduce from \$200,000 to \$150,000 the sum to be paid to the company annually for 15 years by the United States government after the cable is completed and open for business."

The sub-judiciary committee has found Judge Alex. Boorman, of the Western district of Louisiana, guilty of one of the charges preferred against him by Mr.

Boatner relating to his personal use of moneys paid into the registry office of his court. The judiciary committee has authorized a report to the house with a recommendation that Boorman be impeached."

Acting secretary Chandler of the interior department to-day sent the house a letter from the commissioner of Indian affairs recommending that an item be inserted in the Indian appropriation bill to enable the secretary of the interior to negotiate with the Navajo Indians of New Mexico and Arizona for such changes in their reservation boundaries as may be deemed desirable. Commissioner Call's attention to the fact that for more than two years rumors have been rife of the existence of rich gold and silver deposits in the Carizo mountains within the Navajo reservation and the Indians have been watching with keen apprehension visits made by whites to the place for purpose of prospecting. Also the statements in local newspapers that a determined purpose exists to gain possession of the mines whether the Indian title is extinguished or not."

The conference on the fortification bill have agreed to an appropriation for the purchase of steel for eight ten and twelve-inch high power coast defense guns, at \$800,000, the amount fixed by the senate. The house recedes from its disagreement to the amendments of the senate, reducing the appropriations for the construction of batteries for the defense of San Francisco and other harbors from \$1,000,000 to \$750,000. The senate recedes from its amendment striking out an appropriation of \$16,000,000 for a torpedo station at Yerka Guena Island California."

LOST HIS CLAIM.

Mr. Durand is Probably Out His \$800—Philipsburg Gossip.

Special to the Standard.

PHILIPSBURG, Feb. 12.—Some time last spring James Valley sold a mining claim east of the Granite to Frank Durand, the Granite wood contractor, for \$800. The claim as far as known was only valuable for the wood on it and Mr. Durand had the representation work done about thirty feet outside of the end lines. Some parties who knew of this quietly waited until the 1st of January and then jumped the ground. Durand put some men chopping the wood to-day and they were ordered to quit by the present owners, and it looks very much as if Mr. Durand would be out his purchase money."

D. J. Merrill is at the Bi-Metallic sick with pneumonia. Dr. Slight reported that he is out of danger to-night."

D. M. Evans, James McNulty and C. B. Hower were visitors from Butte to-day."

The freight receipts at the Philipsburg depot for the month of January were between \$55,000 and \$60,000."

A combination known as the "Big Ten" will give a white cap party at Morse's hall to-morrow night."

A crowded house met the Hyer Sisters at Granite last night, and they are showing to a packed house again to-night."

PARNELL STILL UNSATISFIED.

The Dublin Parliament Must Be Free to Deal With the Land Question.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Times says it is understood Parnell has refused to be satisfied with anything short of a pledge to leave the Dublin parliament absolutely unfettered to deal with the land question. In the house of commons to-day, Healy created a commotion by asking Balfour when any portion of the Zetland relief fund will be paid. cash down. Balfour said it was a private fund with which the commons had nothing to do. MacNeill asked if Balfour and Earl of Zetland did not make an appeal for funds in their official capacity. Balfour said certainly not. The tithes bill passed a third reading."

The long talked of meeting of anti-Parnellite members of commons was held to-night. Justin McCarthy presided. During the course of the meeting a number of telegrams from absent members were read. These messages stated the senders were detained in Ireland and deplored the rupture of negotiations looking to a settlement. Affairs of the party were discussed at great length. Another meeting will be held this evening. It was decided to convene the national committee immediately in Dublin in order to deal with the situation. The meeting passed resolutions of regret at the failure of negotiations. McCarthy and Sexton issued a brief official statement declaring the Boulogne negotiations were conducted upon their sole responsibility uninfluenced by any other members of their sections and specifically upon a basis that Parnell's leadership is impossible. Sexton adds: "McCarthy and myself had an interview to-night with Dillon and O'Brien, who declared in their judgment, we done all men could do to arrive at a friendly result."

A Prosperous Business College.

Special to the Standard.

BOZEMAN, Feb. 12.—A visit to the Helena Business college convinces one that the college is in a flourishing condition. The pupils enrolled this year equal in numbers the enrollment of any previous year. This college has existed for the past seven years. Its graduates are to be found filling many of the most important positions in the state many receiving salaries of \$100 and \$150 per month. These graduates give such general satisfaction that there is a constant demand for graduates of this institution. The fact that there has been no change in the general management of this institution and its long existence while business failures were being made in every line of business is proof that it is well founded and is doing a good work."

An Agreement Broken.

Special to the Standard.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 11.—The inter-state agreement of operators and miners has been broken by the withdrawal of Ohio operators. The movement is regarded here as a scheme to force a strike in Pennsylvania and throw the lake coal trade to Ohio. The miners, however, will not consent to any stated scale."

Bradlaugh's Successor.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Northampton election for the seat of Bradlaugh resulted in the return of Mansfield, Gladstonian, by a large majority over the conservative."

BATTLING WITH DEATH

Improvement in Sherman's Condition Justifies a Hope of Recovery.

DOCTORS FEAR PNEUMONIA

If the General Maintains His Present Status for Twenty-Four Hours the Situation Will be Hopeful.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Fitting lights and shadows in the death chamber of Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman were eagerly watched during the entire night by a score of newspaper men. The great general was for the first time in his eventful life on a retreat. His last march was begun. The gallant old warrior and heroic ally was battling with the grim foe who knows no defeat, at times retreating, then advancing with the sublime courage of a leader wont to conquer, but gradually and inevitably yielding to the enemy's superior powers. His edge of vantage will never be regained. Shortly but surely the victim of many a well fought field is being driven back to the last trench. His base of supplies, strength and vitality, are cut off and annihilation is deferred but a little while."

During the night the Rev. Father Taylor, of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, was called to the bedside and remained there until 3 o'clock. At 1:30 a messenger rushed to the telegraph office with a message to Senator Sherman. He arrived in a carriage at 2:30, and considerable movement was then noticed in the general's bedroom. After a short while, however, the light was turned down and the announcement made that he was still sinking. Two policemen on duty outside kept everything as quiet as possible in the neighborhood. Instructions were given not to admit anyone except relatives and personal friends."

The next bulletin was given out at 4:45, which said that death was only a question of a few hours. With this came a dispatch from P. Tecumseh Sherman, the general's son, to President Harrison, informing him that death was momentarily expected. From then on the house remained in comparative darkness. During the night messages of sympathy were received from the president, members of the cabinet and many of the general's old friends in the army."

At 1 o'clock this afternoon this dispatch was sent to President Harrison: "The improvement of General Sherman at 1 o'clock to-day justifies a faint hope of his recovery."

At 2 o'clock this afternoon Gen. Horatio C. King left Governor Sherman's home. He said a few minutes before he left the sick chamber General Sherman showed signs of improvement. The patient, he said, had arisen from his bed and walking across the floor sat down in a chair. The physicians regard this as a very hopeful indication. They do not now fear the erysipelas so much. The chief fears are of pneumonia because of the accumulation of mucus in the general's lungs."

At 9:30 to-night this bulletin was issued: "The physicians in consultation say there is no change. If General Sherman maintains his present status for 24 hours, the situation will be hopeful."

The condition of General Sherman during the latter part of the afternoon was encouraging up to as late as 5 o'clock. At that hour a change for the worse took place. The general lay in a comatose sleep and it was exceedingly difficult to rouse him. He could open but one eye and appeared to be suffering greatly, but the doctors thought he was not troubled with pain. The patient continued in this condition during the early part of the evening. During the evening great numbers of persons called to ascertain the dying general's condition. A great many telegrams have been sent away this evening. "What the nature of them was could not be learned."

On the sidewalk opposite the house quite a large crowd of people stood watching the windows of the chamber where the sick man lay fighting the battle for life. At 12:25 p. m., Tuacarakay, General Sherman's son-in-law, left the house. He said the general was in a semi-conscious state. Lieutenant Fitch said at 11 o'clock General Sherman got out of bed and walked half across the room without assistance. He could not speak, but appeared to recognize those in the room. The general had to be helped back to bed. He is very much exhausted."

At 1 a. m. it is stated General Sherman appeared to be asleep. His breathing indicated that his lungs were filled with mucus. Dr. Alexander thought erysipelas was having the patient, but the general is not improved."

At 3:35 this morning Mr. Barrett came to the door of the Sherman residence and said the general was sleeping quietly. No nourishment had been given him for several hours, but he did not seem any worse."

HE DIDN'T VOTE FOR DUBOIS.

Bingham County Republicans Hang Their Representative in Effigy.

Special to the Standard.

POCATELLO, Feb. 12.—B. J. Briggs of Eagle Rock, republican representative from this county to Boise City was to-day hung in effigy at this place. A placard affixed to his back styled him "The traitor representative of Bingham county." Presumably the traitorship consists in voting against Dubois. Not a republican can be found in all Pocatello who voted for Briggs at the last election."

"Chinese Letter" Morey Dead.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—News has been received here of the death in Nashua, N. H., of Samuel Morey, who came into prominence during the Garfield-Hancock presidential campaign of 1880. He was arrested in connection with the famous "Morey Chinese letter."

Death of a Famous Confederate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Col. Llewellyn Hoxton, who at the close of the war was chief of artillery of the confederate service, died to-day at Alexandria."